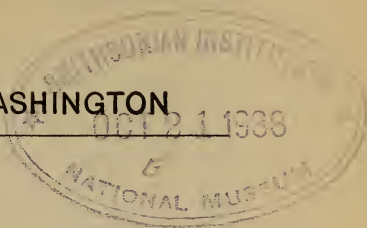


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A NEW MELOLONTHINE SCARAB BEETLE FROM  
BRAZIL.

BY LAWRENCE W. SAYLOR,

*Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

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The present new species was found among a small number of Melolonthine scarabs submitted to the author for determination by his good friend Dr. F. Ohaus of Germany. The shipment represented a small part of the material collected by Dr. Ohaus in various parts of South America, though mainly in Brazil, on his collecting expedition through those regions in 1926.

**Heteronyx ohausiana** Saylor, new species.

*Male*.—Robust-oval, much wider behind; legs, underside, pygidium, scutellum, clypeus antennae, and thorax (except for a large circular piceous discal area), rufous; the remainder piceous with a strong dull-greenish tinge; elytra unicolorous. Head regularly, finely, not densely punctured, with short procumbent hair; clypeus tumid at middle, punctured like the front, sides strongly convergent apically and nearly straight, apex subtruncate and moderately well reflexed, the angles rounded. Antennae 8-segmented, unicolorous, segments 4 and 5 combined as long as segment 3, the club (measuring the whole thing and not each individual segment) about one-fourth longer than the funicle. Thorax with sides evenly rounded, margin entire, not ciliate, the sparse cilia being in an erect line just inside the marginal border; hind angles obtuse, the basal margin faintly sinuate each side of the middle; front angles acute but rounded; surface disc sparsely somewhat finely punctured, with short subprocumbent yellowish hairs. Scutellum punctured only at sides of basal half. Elytra faintly rugose and alutaceous, very sparsely finely punctured, with short hair as on the thorax; striae not obvious, even the sutural striae but very poorly defined; lateral margins with moderately long fine cilia. Pygidium coarsely moderately densely punctured, with short fine erect hairs, apex subrounded. Abdomen with a double transverse row of short erect hairs at about the middle of each segment; 5th segment but slightly longer than 4th and with hairs a little more dense and longer; 6th similar to 5th in size and covering. Front

tibiae tridentate, the 3rd tooth small and high up near base; all tarsal segments of front legs strongly dilated in male, the 1st about one-third as wide as long at apex, and the 2nd to 4th inclusive successively smaller than the preceding, but each three-fourths as wide at middle and apex as long; all segments including the last with a very dense pad of short hairs beneath. Middle tarsi also dilated, but not as wide as the front ones; 2nd segment more triangular in shape and at middle half as wide as long and at apex a little more so, the 3rd and 4th about half as wide as long both at the middle and apex of the segments; all segments densely pilose below. Hind tarsi plane, 1st and 2nd segments equal in length, the 3rd slightly longer than the 4th. All claws very short and cleft at apex, the lower tooth shorter and broader than the apical one. Spurs of hind tibiae long, slender, and nearly equal in length, the longest one reaching the apex of the first tarsal segment. Length 10 mm. Width 5.5 mm.

The unique male *Holotype* is from S. Paulo (Alto d.S.) in Brazil, collected on November 12, 1926, by Dr. F. Ohaus, and has been returned to him at his request.

The present species is related to *Heteronyx corumbanus* Moser but is 10 mm. long and not 6, the anterior tibiae are tridentate and not bidentate, the antennal club is longer and the proportions of the cleft tarsal claws are evidently different. From *Blepharatomya nitidula* Moser, which it also resembles, the present new species differs in the larger size, color of antennae, and length of antennal club, and the color and non-vittate condition of the elytra. From *H. schenklingi* Moser, of which the author has types, the new species differs greatly in the ♂ genitalia as well as in the non-angulate clypeus and much less densely-pilose dorsal surface.